

# French Cut 4-Mile Gap in Third Line

## STRIKE NEAR, MEDIATORS RUSH APPEAL TO WILSON

### Federal Peace Chiefs Fail to Get Men to Accept Arbitration.

### FINAL EFFORT SET FOR TO-DAY

### President Cancels Cruise to Call Warring Factions to White House.

Intervention by President Wilson seemed last night to offer the only prospect of averting a nation-wide railroad strike. The attempt to mediate the demands of 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen on 237 railroads throughout the country has failed utterly. Assuming that the four great brotherhoods will consent to arbitrate anything, both sides apparently are now deadlocked on what should be arbitrated.

The Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation will make a final effort this morning to bring about arbitration. The brotherhoods refused yesterday morning to commit themselves on the question of arbitration until it should be narrowed down to arbitration of their own demands and not certain counter proposals of the roads at the same time.

Roads Want Full Arbitration. On the other hand, the conference committee of railroad managers made it plain to the mediators that while they desire arbitration, they want the whole subject considered by an arbitration board, the counter proposals of the railroad companies as well as the demands of the men for an eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime.

The evident hopelessness of the stand taken by each side was communicated to President Wilson over the long distance telephone. The President had cancelled an intended week-end cruise on the Mayflower in order to keep in touch with developments. When the mediators told him that they seemed to have reached a deadlock President Wilson asked that he be informed immediately if a strike became imminent, so that before the break occurs he may have an opportunity to call representatives of both sides to the White House for a conference.

### President May Intervene.

President Wilson urged the mediators to use their utmost endeavors to effect some basis of arbitration. In view of the stand taken by the railroad managers and the brotherhood chiefs, however, it is entirely probable that the President will be put to the necessity of calling the White House conference late to-day or to-morrow. The representatives of the employees had received no word from Washington last night, but when it comes they will take it as a command and obey at once.

The mediators and the brotherhood chiefs took an entirely different view of their joint meeting yesterday morning in Webster Hall. The mediators announced when they left the gathering that they had simply told the union officials that there seemed to be no chance of effecting an agreement through mediation. Therefore they asked the men to consider submitting the controversy to arbitration. The board went back to the Manhattan Hotel expecting to get an answer from the employees this morning at 10 o'clock.

"We came to the men with our belief," said Judge Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the board, "that after several days' discussion there was no prospect of arriving at a settlement by mediation. We therefore put up to the men the proposals to submit the controversy to arbitration. They are now taking the matter under advisement. They have promised to let us know their attitude at a meeting to-morrow morning."

### Both Sides Determined.

On the other hand, this is how Austin B. Garrettson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, described the meeting: "When the mediators expressed the desire that we should submit the matter to arbitration they were perfectly aware that a definite or categorical answer could not and would not be made at that time. We stated to them that our attitude toward the arbitration proposed by them was exactly the same as our attitude toward mediation in the first instance, namely, that the conference committee of managers had requested the services of the Commission of Mediation and Conciliation and that it was therefore up to the railroad managers to make a definite and concrete proposition as to the scope of the proposed arbitration."

"The consequence was that they admitted that the managers had never made any offer to arbitrate to them. Then we said, 'Secure that proposition and we will pass on it.' They said

### 24 HOURS' NOTICE IF STRIKE IS CALLED

If the Big Four calls a strike of the railroad brotherhoods the lines will get just twenty-four hours' notice. Ten hours after the time limit has expired 20,000 railroad men in the East will have quit. A. B. Garrettson said yesterday, and the wires will be humming with the summons. Not until long after the ten-hour period necessary to paralyze Eastern roads would the strike be general, he said. When it was, there would be 400,000 members of the brotherhood idle and 250,000 miles of tracks would be rusting.

By tying up all the roads, Mr. Garrettson declared, the employees affected would number 1,800,000.

## MORE MILITIA SENT SOUTH

### From 20,000 to 25,000 Men Will Go Soon.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 12.—The War Department ordered to the border to-day the rest of the National Guard units included in the President's call of June 8. With the 20,000 to 25,000 additional guardsmen this order affects, the number of troops on the border will total 125,000. With the troops in Mexico the aggregate number is 175,000.

Secretary Baker announced that the Mexican situation had not induced this order, but that it was intended solely to relieve thousands of troops held in mobilization camps because their units are only a few men under the fixed minimum strength.

To-day's order sends the troops from Kentucky, Ohio and Vermont to the border as soon as transportation can be arranged for them and will move all the others as soon as they are properly equipped.

### Border Troops Restive.

War Department officials said the troops are restive in camp and there seemed to be no stimulus to recruiting while there was no prospect of movement to the border. They now expect most of the regiments will be filled before the troops leave.

But this new move to expedite the mobilization, after recent announcements that enough troops were already on the border for emergency purposes, is believed to be due also to the Hughes arraignment of the Administration's inefficiency. Although eight weeks have elapsed since the mobilization order was issued, some states have not sent a single soldier to the frontier, it is declared, and recruiting has so fallen off in some localities that hope of bringing the units up to minimum strength has almost been abandoned.

The Administration is most anxious, however, that the mobilization shall at least be completed before the retreat is sounded, and to-day's announcement that all units will go to the border is expected to stimulate recruiting.

### Secretary Baker Explains.

Secretary of War Baker, writing to-day to an unnamed critic, justified from the Administration standpoint the maintaining of the militia on the border. Mr. Baker refused to divulge his correspondent's name, and it is generally understood that the Secretary intended his letter primarily as a reply to Hughes's strictures.

Like Mr. Hughes, the Secretary's correspondent asked why the militia, a state of war not existing, were not permitted to return to their civil occupations. Mr. Baker's letter follows: "A call to arms upon any body of men in the country—except the regular army, who make a profession of the military life—would inevitably interrupt business, professional and personal careers, and it is impossible to imagine any situation in which the organized militia or National Guard could be summoned into the Federal service without hardship and inconvenience, and yet both the Constitution of the United States and the laws made pursuant thereto recognize these militia and National Guard units as the secondary reliance of the government for the protection of the interests of the United States and the lives of the citizens of the country."

### Many Hardships Removed.

"The department regrets these inconveniences and hopes that the emergency will rapidly disappear and that there will be such a restoration of order and security on the frontier as will permit the speedy return of these citizen soldiers to their several civilian vocations."

"The consequence was that they admitted that the managers had never made any offer to arbitrate to them. Then we said, 'Secure that proposition and we will pass on it.' They said

## WILL AID SUFFRAGE, WILSON TELLS WOMEN

### Says He Will Do All in His Power to Help Movement.

Denver, Aug. 12.—President Wilson outlined his position on equal suffrage for women in a letter to the Jane Jefferson Democratic Club, a woman's organization.

"One of the strongest forces behind the equal suffrage sentiment of the country," said the President, "is the now demonstrated fact that in suffrage states women interest themselves in public questions, study them thoroughly, form their opinions and divide, as men do, concerning them."

"Both great political parties of the nation have in their recent platforms favored the extension of suffrage to women through state action, and I do not see how their candidates can consistently disregard these official declarations. I shall endeavor to make the declaration of my own party in this matter effectual by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise."

Woman's part in the progress of the race, the letter says, "is as important as man's." "And suffrage and service go hand in hand," it adds. "The war in Europe has forever set at rest the notion that nations depend in times of stress wholly upon their men."

## EXPLOSIVES ARE SAFE IN BAY, BLACK SAYS

### Chief of Engineers Will Not Recommend New Anchorage.

New York Bay is safe and suitable for the anchorage of vessels loaded with explosives, in the opinion of General W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

In answering the written protest of Congressman James A. Hamill, of New Jersey, General Black writes: "The Black Tom or Jersey Flats anchorage is extremely important to contractors and others engaged in work requiring the use of explosives in and near New York City, and if discontinued the result would be a serious dislocation of the business of the great City of New York."

General Black writes that he will be unable to do anything toward changing the location of anchorage.

## DENTIST PUTS CROWN ON SQUIRREL'S TOOTH

### Pet Now Waits for Friend to Crack Nuts for Him.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 12.—Dr. T. D. Flanagan, a dentist here, has a tame gray squirrel, which he feeds outside his office every night and morning. While munching the shell of a nut the squirrel broke one of its teeth to-day. Dr. Flanagan took the little fellow upstairs to his office, where he treated and crowned the tooth.

The squirrel has since refused to break any more shells, but waits until Dr. Flanagan has cracked the nuts for him and taken the meat out.

## DIGS HIS OWN GRAVE; POLICE CAN'T FIND HIM

### Massachusetts "Ghost" Says He's Disciple of Wilson.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lynn, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Lynn police are searching to-day while digging his own grave in St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery here. He had borrowed a part of the family lot of a Lynn policeman and the report of his action started an all day hunt for him.

Young man bending over a grave within the gates and thought it was a ghost. "The spectre" proved to be a costumed man. "What's going on?" inquired the warden of the ghost seekers. "Oh, I am digging a grave and I've got to finish it before night," the man replied. "You see, I've a hunch that I'm not long for this world and I'm a disciple of President Wilson, who believes in preparedness."

The grave digger stopped, rubbed his chin and then announced, "I can't be buried like this. I've got to go down town and have this body removed." He has not been seen since.

## WOMEN'S PARTY WILL FIGHT THE DEMOCRATS

### Organizers to Work Against Nominees in 12 States.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 12.—A flat twelve suffrage states and appeal to four million women voters to support the cause of national equal suffrage was adopted to-day at the closing of the National Woman's conference. Workers assigned to states were instructed to oppose the reelection of all Democratic nominees, although, in the event this work by September 15, when the speaking campaign will begin.

## PNEUMONIA KILLS DOCTOR AT BORDER

### Major Robert N. Winn, U. S. A., Ill Only Few Days.

Eagle Pass, Aug. 12.—Major Robert N. Winn, U. S. A., chief hospital surgeon with the National Guardsmen here, died to-day of pneumonia, after a few days' illness.

The body will be taken to his home in Kentucky.

## Bride of Envoy Page's Son Dies, a Victim of Plague



MRS. FRANK C. PAGE.

## Stricken Soon After Honey-moon While Preparing Her New Home in Garden City

### —How She Contracted Disease Is Puzzle to Physicians.

Mrs. Katherine Sefton Page, wife of Frank C. Page and daughter-in-law of Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to Great Britain, died yesterday in her home at 112 Fourth Street, Garden City, L. I., a victim of infantile paralysis.

The case puzzled physicians. Mrs. Page lived in surroundings that were considered ideal and decidedly inimical to the existence of germs—yet she contracted the disease and died within three days. She was twenty-five years old and a bride of five weeks.

Mrs. Page's symptoms were the same as those of the children who have been stricken. With her husband she returned from her honeymoon ten days ago and moved into a new house in Garden City, a residence in which no one had lived before.

On several occasions since her return she had been in New York buying furnishings for her new home, and that she might have come in contact with the disease on those occasions is the only explanation that can be offered by physicians. They point out, however, that the places visited by

more than a year he was a member of the Foreign Legion. He was then transferred to the flying corps.

Fighting with the Foreign Legion in the Champagne he was wounded and sent to a hospital in central France. He had received a box of Thanksgiving goods containing a note from Miss Paulette Parent de St. Glyn, and started a correspondence with her which resulted in an invitation to visit at her home in his convalescence. Their engagement was announced in a cable message to his parents March 10.

He is the son of Dennis P. Dowd, of 169 West Eighteenth Street.

## SUBWAY SHORING SAGS AT BROADWAY AND 42D

### Truckload of Steel Collapses at Crossing—Cars Stop an Hour.

Subway excavation shoring sagged dangerously when a horse-drawn truck, carrying three huge steel beams of several tons weight, collapsed at Broadway and Forty-second Street at noon yesterday. Surface car traffic was tied up for almost an hour.

Lines of stalled cars more than a mile in length formed on Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second Street, Fifty-third Street and Columbus Avenue.

The crews of three repair trucks from the bays of the New York Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company attached chains to the beams, and the trucks and trolley cars pulled with all their power at the other end. Several chains were broken, but the beams were finally drawn to the curb. The subway planking was so badly damaged that it will have to be renewed.

## Dennis Dowd, Jr., whose home was at 256 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, abandoned his law practice when the war started and went to France. For

## WIN GRIP ON MAUREPAS; CZAR FORCES STRIPA RIVER

## VON BOTHMER ESCAPES TRAP BY QUICK MOVE

### Retires Toward Lemberg as Positions Are Flanked.

## RUSSIANS TAKE NADVORNA

### Roll Austrian Southern Wing Against the Carpathians.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 12.—The whole line of the River Stripa in Galicia was seized by the Russians to-day.

The army of von Bothmer, which has held this strongly fortified position since last winter, was compelled by the powerful pressure of the Russians north and south to fall back hastily toward the west. To-night the Austrians are probably entrenched behind the Zlota Lipa River, prepared to make a last stand before they retreat to positions before Lemberg.

The menace to his flanks and rear, rather than any frontal movement, led von Bothmer to surrender the Stripa line. Sakharoff on the north, and Letchitsky on the south, had gradually closed in upon the Austrian wings. Yesterday's developments brought the threat to a crisis. Von Bothmer chose to give up territory rather than expose his troops to envelopment.

This decision was expected. All through their offensive the Russians have fought to weaken the enemy's forces—those of the Austrians particularly—rather than to gain ground. To have bagged von Bothmer's army entirely would have been a greater stroke for them than the occupation of many times the amount of territory held by him.

## Russians Ready for Lemberg.

The seizure of the Stripa line of fortifications disposes of the last stretch of the great wall which the Austro-German armies erected last winter from the Priepet marshes to the Rumanian frontier. The immediate result of its fall is to put the Russians in a far better position to strike at Lemberg. Sakharoff's capture of several points on the Tarnopol-Krasne-Lemberg road of retreat makes it probable that von Bothmer led his forces back over the southwest railroad branching at Potutory into two lines which run into Lemberg.

Letchitsky's right wing already has reached a point on the north bank of the Dniester which is west of the Zlota Lipa, and the capture of Halitz, expected at almost any hour, would enable the Russian commander to move in the rear of any enemy position on the Zlota Lipa. For this reason it is not believed that von Bothmer will be able to hold a line on the Zlota Lipa long.

## Russian Line Straightened.

From this position the Austrians must retire to the Bug-Gnita-Lipa line and there make their last fight to hold the Galician capital. Meanwhile the Austrian retreat will permit the Russians to straighten their whole front in this region, shorten their lines and mass their men and guns for sharp thrusts at almost any part of the ring of Lemberg defences.

The Austrians' extreme right wing gave way to-day before the Russian onslaughts south of Stanislaw, and Nadvorna, an important railway centre, was captured. The Teuton forces in this sector are slowly being rolled up against the Carpathian wall. To the southeast, near Kutzy, they are faring better. Pfanner's reformed army fighting back at the Russians with a fury that has won for it several minor successes.

On the Stokhod Brusiloff has halted the sharp counter movement launched by the Germans north of the Sarny-Kovel railroad, and has taken up the fight in greater strength northeast of the Stokhod, south of Pinsk.

## Official Communications on East Front Fighting

### Petrograd, Aug. 12.—The official statement issued to-night says: The fête day in celebration of the

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## ITALIAN COMMANDER SAYS ALL GOES WELL

Rome, Aug. 12.—"All goes marvellously well," was the laconic remark to-day of General Cadorna, chief of the Italian General Staff, regarding the taking by Italian forces of additional places in the Isonzo district.

## DEUTSCHLAND SUNK, REPORT

### French Naval Captain Denies Story of Orderly.

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 12.—The Deutschland, first sub-Atlantic liner, was sunk on August 8 by a British patrol boat, according to an orderly of Captain Leskurt, commander of the French armored cruiser Amiral Aube. On that day, the orderly said, a wireless message was received by the Amiral Aube saying that the patrol boat had sunk the Deutschland that morning.

According to the orderly, the radio dispatch told how the submarine was sighted while running on the surface at night, and was sent to the bottom just as she attempted to submerge at daybreak.

George W. Howe, French consular agent here, to-night declared the story of the sinking of the Deutschland was entirely without foundation.

Captain Leskurt later denied the rumors. He asserted he had received no information whatever about the Deutschland.

## Came for Documents.

Captain Leskurt told the Collector of the Port that he had come solely to get some important documents from the French Consul here, and that he would go to sea again to-morrow morning. Until he landed and went to the custom house it had been understood that he had run short of fuel and supplies.

To the Collector's suggestion that he might take on coal and supplies sufficient to make his nearest home port, the captain replied that his stores were ample, and that he would leave early to-morrow.

"The French consul had some very important papers which I desired," said Captain Leskurt. "I came up from Martinique, and inasmuch as I had been cruising in the Gulf for the last ten days, I decided to come into Pensacola and get them."

Local shipping men believe the warship is on patrol duty off the Gulf coast and has been examining harbor entrances to ascertain if a German submarine could enter any of the Gulf ports. For the last ten days the crews of German and Austrian merchant ships laid up here have been telling German sympathizers that the Bremen, the Deutschland's sister ship, had selected Pensacola as her port of entry and that Allied warships were on the lookout for her.

## Consul Goes Aboard.

French Consul Howe spent a few minutes aboard the cruiser soon after she arrived and returned to the city. Half an hour later he returned, presumably to deliver the documents to the French officer. The consul said he did not know their contents.

Lieutenant Berres, of the United States destroyer Rowe, went aboard the Amiral Aube late in the afternoon and was joined there by officers from the United States aviation station at Fort Haraenos. There was a conference lasting half an hour.

It was learned that the cruiser left Martinique two weeks ago and has about forty German prisoners aboard, some of whom were captured several months ago.

## Norfolk Observers Doubt Orderly's Story

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 12.—Marine observers here to-night were not inclined to credit the French orderly's story that a British patrol boat had sunk the Deutschland. They pointed out that on August 8 the submarine was six days on her return journey to Germany, and that, unless there had been machinery troubles, she would have been far out in the Atlantic on that date.

These observers also pointed to the fact that the Deutschland could submerge in one minute's time, and that a warship could not have followed her for any length of time at night without advertising her presence by using a searchlight.

Nothing has been heard from the Deutschland since August 2. She was last seen submerging one mile off Cape Henry on the night of August 2. That she eluded the enemy patrol off the Cape has not been doubted here.

## FOCH'S LINE DRIVEN CLOSE TO COMBLES

### New Thrust Forces Enemy Back Two-Thirds of Mile.

## COUNTER-BLOW FAILS TO GAIN

### Germans Attack British Above Poizieres, but Are Repulsed.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 12.—The French have struck another heavy blow in the great Allied push. While the Russians were sweeping the line of the Stripa and the Italians were pushing onward over the Carso plateau, Foch tore a breach three and three-quarters miles long in the third German line north of the Somme.

Thus, with their armies advancing on three fronts, ended what has been for the Allies the most splendid week of the war. The outstanding fact of that week is that the Allies have taken full measure of their enemy. If their present output of guns and shells continues, they can break through at almost any point at which they attack.

The Russians and the Italians have smashed the foe's lines on wide fronts, but they were enabled to win these victories because the British and French are holding 122 divisions—a million and a half men—of the Kaiser's best troops on the Western front.

## Agree on Military Plans.

Lloyd George and Briand in conference to-day reached a complete agreement on all questions of military operation. At the same time the Hungarian political leaders arrived at Vienna to confer with the Austrian Emperor after his interviews with the German Imperial Chancellor and Foreign Minister. The great Allied drive has begun to tell.

The French victory to-day caused great elation in London. It demonstrated that the Allied offensive in Picardy is not spent, and showed once more the power that still resides in the French arms.

From Hardecourt to the Somme Foch's troops assailed the third German line to-day, and everywhere they attacked they broke through. Their charge took all the German trenches and fortified works to a depth of from one-third to two-thirds of a mile. This is the most serious hole in the German third system that the Allies have made in the West, and opens the way for more attacks.

## Maurepas Penetrated.

After the third line had been reached the French dashed forward and penetrated the southern part of the village of Maurepas, on the road to Comblès, and seized the slopes of Hill 109, directly north of Clerly. Foch's prisoners in this action already total more than a thousand.

These successes put Comblès in imminent peril. When the remaining parts of Maurepas fall, Comblès, which lies on the Bapaume road, seven miles south and east, will be flanked. The British, pushing east from Guillemont, threaten it from the north. Caught between enfilading fires from both armies, it cannot hold out long.

## Comblès Capture Imminent.

Their victory to-day brought the French to within two miles of Comblès and straightened their front north of Clerly. When the British advance from Guillemont, which is also seriously threatened, a new east and west line extending beyond Bapaume will be held by the Allies. This formation, which proved so successful in the earlier days of the offensive, will give the Allies an other opportunity of striking the Teutons on the flank.

The Germans have been counter-attacking heavily along the whole Somme front, but have not succeeded in throwing back the enemy at any point. The French waited until these counter-attacks had worn themselves out and then turned on the weakened foe. Desperate attacks were hurled by the Germans at the British lines in an effort to recapture the high ground north of Poizieres, but none of these succeeded. The next British assault probably will thrust eastward. Both Com-